THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
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Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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TEN CENTS (A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
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Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
RECENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY
AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND
VALUABLE READING FOR THE
FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues,).....$2 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 66
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28 1865. No. 15

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Strong Endorsement.

The following letter from Professor Rohbock to Mr. Mellor, the agent for the Messrs. Chickering & Sons, in regard to their pianos, is worthy the consideration of all persons deliberating about what make of piano to buy. It is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1865.

MR. MELLOR—*Dear Sir:* For the use of the fine Chickering Piano, loaned me for the Concert at the Female College, you have my sincere thanks, and also that of my pupils. Its power, pure singing tone, and prompt touch, were remarkable, and contributed much to the success of the evening's performance. It is a pleasure for me to state to you the great satisfaction I have always had in using the Chickering Pianos. An experience of over twenty years with them has given me ample opportunity to judge of their qualities, and I freely say that I have always found them to be *the best Pianos*, both for instrumental performance and for accompanying the voice. The Pianos *now* made by Chickering & Sons I consider infinitely superior to any of their former manufacture, and are of such *perfect construction* in every *part*, tone, touch and workmanship, that nothing more can be desired.

H. ROHBOCK.

This is high praise, but we think the "Chickerings" deserve every word of it, and it seems that the public are pretty much of the same opinion, to judge from the numbers of them that Mr Mellor is disposing of. Chickerings have now made over 28,000 pianos.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The prices of many kinds of dry goods have fluctuated so considerably lately, that the wholesale operators have been completely nonplussed; this state of things, we are informed, was the result of efforts on the part of large eastern jobbers to compel manufacturers to lower their prices. The great trade sales of this week, amounting to some three million dollars, have had the effect to give steadiness to prices and an upward tendency, also, making it to the interest of buyers to make their purchases at once. All descriptions of goods offered hold very low, and we are glad to be able to inform our readers that a large proportion of them have found their way to Pittsburgh, and may be found at the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co's, 58 Market street—having bought largely they propose offering them at wholesale and retail, beginning with Monday next, at the reduced rates at which they were bought, notwithstanding prices have since advanced. Buyers at retail and country merchants should bear this sale in mind, the prices of many articles will be about one half of what they have been.

Mrs. Partington.

And so, Isaac, you've been to see Lincoln and Hamlin's Cabinet Organ? They say it has an aromatic smell that's not like any body else's, and is even better'n the night blowing serious. I hope you didn't hear the one that has the penal base. It's strange good people can patronize these baser sort o' things. And you heard the sympathy of A. Miner, did you? For my part, I should raley like to hear that. He was our next door neighbor, and my Paul used to say that Adolphus Miner hadn't a mossel of sympathy for any body, and people generally didn't think he had: but la, me! time change, and now it seems he has got some, and has it set into music.

Cherry Run & Blood Farm Oil Co.

Stockholders in this Company holding Treasurer's receipts are requested to present them at the office forthwith, and have them exchanged for certificates.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary, No. 77 Fifth street.

Large Sale

Of elegant and Superior Furniture, Carpets, Silver Ware and household goods, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock precisely, at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth street.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The annual meeting and election of this Company takes place this morning, at the office, corner of Washington and Pike streets.

Potash.

For a pure article of Potash and Soda Ash, go to Fleming's Drug Store.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.—The great and growing importance of the oil business of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia is manifest to every one, and news concerning the development of this valuable product is almost as anxiously sought for and read as the very latest news from the army. It has been the constant aim of the COMMERCIAL since the revival of the oil business to present a reliable daily record of all the transactions in this branch of our industry, giving immediately after their discovery the earliest and most accurate information of all new wells and newly discovered territory. This feature of our journal has been appreciated by all interested in the oil traffic, as well as by the public generally, and the press devoted exclusively to the oil interest. To-day we devote a large amount of our space to much interesting matter pertaining to the oil regions of the several States above named, which will prove as entertaining to the general reader as to those immediately concerned in the oil business.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN CARRY.—The Provost Marshal of Beaufort, North Carolina, recently arrested a suspicious woman, named Eveline Pigott, as she was about to leave town. On being arrested, with consummate impudence she blustered about the arrest of high toned Southern ladies, as though they could do nothing wrong. She was very anxious to return to a house from whence she started, but, instead, was taken to the Provost Marshal's office, where her person was searched, and the following stock in trade found concealed under her clothes: one pair of fine boots, two pairs of pants, one shirt, one naval cap, one pair of linen collars, one dozen linen pocket handkerchiefs, fifty skeins sewing silk, a lot of spool cotton, needles, tooth brushes, combs, two pocket knives, dressing pins, several pairs of gloves, one razor, four or five pounds of assorted candy; also several letters addressed to rebels outside of our lines, denouncing the Federals, calling them Yankees and Buffalos, giving information about the supposed movements of Federal troops, etc. A very large and prominent store in Beaufort was closed, supposed to be in complicity with the above named blockade runner.

MORE THAN SAVAGE BRUTALITY.—We heard a day or two ago, says the Evansville *Journal*, the narration of one of the most inhuman and fiendish acts of guerrilla barbarity that could possibly be conceived. Capt. Davidson, as the story goes, met a negro soldier on the road, and after capturing him, cut off both his ears close to his head, and then released him. When reaching the first house on his road, the fiend Davidson procured a needle and thread and sewed the negro's ears together. At the first town he came to he went to a whisky shop and treated his men, and after they had drank, Davidson asked the barkeeper if "Lincolnskins," the name the rebels usually apply to greenbacks, "would pay for whisky?" "Oh, certainly," said the bar tender, whereupon the brute Davidson threw upon the counter the ears of the negro soldier, remarking, "Well, take your change out of that, then. Surely such a fiend incarnate should be hunted from the earth like a wolf or a mad dog.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW GUNBOAT YUCCA.—On Wednesday afternoon at high water, a new gunboat named Yucca, was launched in neat style from the shipyard of Mr. Donald McKay at East Boston. She is 145 feet long, 24 wide, 11½ deep, and measures 230 tons. Her armament consists of two guns, one forward and the other aft, and she has two masts schooner-rigged. She has a direct acting engine with 33 inches diameter of cylinder, 30 inches stroke, applied to a propeller 9 feet in diameter, with 4 blades and 16 feet pitch. A few weeks since, Mr. McKay turned over to the Navy Department her sister named the Trefoil, which on her experimental trip made over 12 knots. Both vessels are very beautiful and reflect great credit on their builder.

AN EXPLANATION.—A. H. Coffroth, Esq., member of Congress from the Somerset and Bedford district, has written a long and able letter in defence of his recent vote in favor of abolishing slavery by a Constitutional amendment. He concludes his letter with the following paragraph, viz.:—"The only denunciation I received has been through the press, and all started at Harrisburg. If I had handed over the black mail, I presume I would not have been abused from that source."

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The "Lady of Lyons" is the attraction for this evening, Miss Virginia Buchanan appearing as Pauline and her father Buchanan appearing as Pauline and her father representing the character of the bluff Col. Dumas. Mr. Henderson will be the Claude Melnotte. This is a strong cast, and the performance will attract a full house to witness it.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE, at Concert Hall, had a fine audience last evening, and their performances were of a great variety. The eccentricities of Miss Annie Berger are quite amusing, and the entire troupe in their different acts are very entertaining. They perform again to-night.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE.—With the crowd we visited Trimble's Varieties last night to witness the acting of Mr. C. E. Collins, the celebrated "Cure." What the "Cure" was we had not the slightest idea, but we are now "cured," and can confidently recommend as that a more laughable song and dance was never witnessed in this city. Collins is well worth the great salary Smythe pays him, for we are confident he could crowd the house for a month to come with just such immense audiences as were present last evening. Johnny Hart, an old favorite, is as funny as ever and has only to show himself before the foot lights to get every one in good humor. Visit the Varieties and we assure you you wont regret it.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

McClure Township Opposed to Annexation.

ANOTHER BATCH OF BOUNTY BILLS

Punishment of Negligent Railroad Employees.

CHANGE OF FLOUR INSPECTION

Important Local Bills Presented,

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—Mr. Graham presented remonstrances from McClure township against the annexation of Manchester; remonstrance from Allegheny against the repeal of the act allowing additional water works; petitions of East Deer, Pitt township and McKeesport for additional bounty tax; remonstrance of the Coal Exchange against certain bills.

Mr. Hoge, remonstrance of iron men and coal dealers of Beaver, Mercer and other counties for increase of tolls on Erie Canal.

Mr. McCandless, a bill changing the time of holding courts in the Seventeenth District.

Mr. Bigham, authorizing the levy of an additional bounty tax in the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hoge, authorizing the Franklin and Allegheny Bridge Company to borrow money; also, incorporating the Franklin and Wallaceville Railroad Company.

Mr. Graham, incorporating the National Railroad and Transportation Company; also, incorporating the Union Park Skating Association, Allegheny.

Mr. Connell, one making valid certain conveyances by wives in their minority.

Mr. Wilson, a bill for the punishment of negligent railroad employees.

Mr. Lowry, one incorporating Sulphur Spring Mining Company.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn on Wednesday for one week.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chadwick, a remonstrance from Penn township against two School Districts also from the county against increasing the tolls on the East Liberty and Penn Township plank road.

Mr. Glass, petitions in favor of a charge of flour inspection.

Mr. McKee, a petition for a bounty tax in Finley township; also a bill incorporating the Farmer's Ferry over the Ohio river.

From Late Rebel Papers.

Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley.

THE SITUATION ON JAMES RIVER.

Union Force Defeated at Burwell's Bay.

Rebel Raid into East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The following is taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last:

The following interesting official telegram was received at the War Department last night:

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 24.—Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War: General Early reports that Lieut. McNeil, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland and captured and brought off Generals Crook and Kelly, the Adjutant General of the Department, two privates and the headquarters following, without firing a gun, though a considerable force was in the vicinity. Lieutenant McNeil and party deserve much credit for this bold exploit. The prisoners will reach Staunton to-day. [Signed] R. E. LEE.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, received here to-day, says: Undisturbed quiet reigns along the lines on the north sides of the James river. The enemy concentrated on the new position on Hatcher's Run during Tuesday and Wednesday, but nothing of consequence has grown out of this movement. They captured a portion of our picket line in that vicinity on Tuesday night, but the line was reestablished by our troops the next morning.

A very handsome little affair occurred one day last week in the vicinity of Burrell's Bay, in which about two hundred and fifty Yankees belonging to the celebrated naval brigade, were defeated and routed by a comparatively small force of Confederates, under command of Lieut. Shelburne, supported by a party of the Independent Signal Corps, under command of Lieut. Hadley, with a force of the enemy sent out to intercept and capture a secret expedition known to have been sent in that direction by our Government. While resting at Burrell's Bay this force was vigorously attacked by the scouts and Signal Corps-men, who eventually succeeded in killing and capturing a number and putting the balance to flight. Sixteen dead bodies were subsequently found, six lying on the road side by the battle field, and ten in Smithfield, who had died of wounds there. We did not learn whether any prisoners were taken, but a number of the wounded Yankees were carried off by their comrades. So the party who came out to whip, got whipped.

The following was received yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, February 24.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughan's cavalry struck the railroad bridge beyond Knoxville, at Sweetwater and Athens, capturing the garrisons at both places. Sixty men of the 20th Ohio regiment, with their horses and equipments, were taken.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

We learn that the raiding party of Yankee cavalry who were reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro, North Carolina, on the Weldon Railroad, have returned to Washington. We have been unable to obtain any information as to the amount of damage done by them.

FROM KENTUCKY.

An Important Order by Gen. Palmer.

Lee's Army About to Startle the World.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.

General Palmer has just issued an order, promising military protection to all deserters from the rebel armies, who come into the lines, themselves as renouncing further connexion with the Rebel Government, and threatens all other absentees from the rebel lines, with the penalty due to spies, guerrillas, or otherwise, as the circumstance of each case demand.

The *Journal*, in speaking of Lee's army, editorially says: "We have reasons to say that the rebels are expecting very soon to startle the whole country, and astonish the world. No matter what our reasons may be, it is a good one."

One Hundred Days' Men From New York Rejected.

ALBANY, February 27.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Wilmington, Governor Fenton sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War, offering ten regiments of the State National Guard for one hundred days' service, for garrisoning Wilmington and other posts. The offer was referred to General Grant, who declined to accept the regiments. The Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Governor Fenton this morning, concurring in the decision of General Grant.

RECRUITS FOR THE FRONT.

SINKING OF A PILOT BOAT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

About two thousand soldiers are sent daily to the front through this city.

It is ascertained that the pilot boat George Sterns was lost off Barnegate, on the 12th inst., and all her crew perished

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

NEW YORK, February 27.

The *Post's* Washington special says it is creditably reported that Freeman Clark, of Rochester, has been offered the post of Comptroller of the Currency when it is vacated by Mr. McCulloch, and that he will probably accept.

New York Money and Stock Market.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallaghers Exchange, Gold 213¾; N. Y. Central 115¾; Erie 74¾, Hudson 116¾, Reading 116½; Michigan Central 114; Michigan Southern 68; Illinois Central 119¾; Pittsburgh 88; Toledo 113; Rock Island 67½; Northwestern 33¾; do preferred 84¾; Fort Wayne 97; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 30; Canton 38¾; Cumberland 75½; Quicksilver 8⅝; Mariposa 17¾. The market very strong. Gold after call 202.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Sherman's March Unopposed.

The Intended Rebel Invasion of the North.

AFFAIRS AT WILMINGTON.

Union Feeling in North Carolina.

A Successful Federal Expedition.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Declarations of Rebel papers that preparations have been made to meet and check Sherman's army, is received here as conclusive proof that he will meet with no serious opposition in his progress through South Carolina. The evacuation of Fort Anderson and the capture of Wilmington have not yet been noticed in any Richmond paper.

All rumors circulated by Secessionists of Lee having a movement in progress northward are without more foundation than that one hundred and fifty of his men per day reached here, taking the oath of allegiance to the North.

The *World's* Wilmington Special says: "The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio has been assigned to do Provost Guard duty, and its Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Jamieson, has been appointed Provost Marshal. Major Eckert, assistant, to enable him to get his department in working order. The city has been divided into three Provost Districts, with separate stations, for each district.

The rebels left but a small quantity of stores behind, and these were left, because in their haste there was not time to burn them. The navy yard and several foundries, and all vessels that could not be removed, were burned. The privateer Chickamauga was sent up Cape Fear River. A locomotive and several cars which were dammed in by General Cox's movement, were likewise destroyed. All the hotels and nearly all the stores are closed.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondence represents a very demoralized condition of the rebel military force in North Carolina and a disposition on the part of both officers and civilians to return to the Union on the best terms they can get. Deserters from the rebel army are constantly coming into the Union lines.

A small party of Union cavalry and infantry recently made an expedition to Washington, North Carolina, where they captured thirty rebel soldiers, apparently very glad to be taken as they made no resistance.

From Army of the Potomac.

Early Movement of Grant's Forces.

The Rebels Concentrating Against Sherman.

STIRRING EVENTS PREDICTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The *World's* Washington correspondent predicts an early movement of Grant's armies. He says: The rebels are concentrating their endeavor to defeat Sherman, and the next few days will produce stirring events. Grant and Schofield are manoeuvering to prevent such rebel concentrations.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

THEY VISIT GRANT'S ARMY.

The Amendatory Enrollment Bill.

MEMBERS WHO VOTED AGAINST IT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Gen. Mosquera, President of the Republic of Columbia, and his Minister to London, has arrived here, accompanied by Gen. Sa gar Colombian, Minister to Washington, and Senor Brusseral, Minister from Venesequalo. These parties were guests of Senero Pamero, Mexican Minister. Gen. Mosquera has been introduced to the Secretary of State and the President, and to-day left on a visit to Gen. Grant's army.

The following are the names of the House who voted against the amendatory enrolment: Joseph C. Allen, Eden, Morrison and Rose, of Illinois; Amesa, Bowen, Bromigan, Johnson and Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Brooks, Chandler, Ganson, Herrick, Hotchkiss and Kernan, of New York; Baldwin, of Michigan; Clay, Goreder, Harding, Mallory and Wanesworth, of Kentucky; Cravens, Elgerton and Harrington, of Indiana; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; McKinney, of New Jersey; Harris, of Maryland, and Scott, of Missouri.

Fire in Lowell, Massachusetts.

LOWELL, February 27.

The Merrimac House, owned and occupied by Henry Emery, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. The furniture was badly damaged. Loss about $15,000, which is insured.

Our Nashville Correspondence.

General Thomas' Movement—Is he going to Mobile—Colonel Foulk in command of Exchange Barracks, No. 1—The Morals of Nashville.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.]

NASAVILLE, TENN., February 22, 1865.

Matters here, at present, are unusually quiet and utterly devoid of interest to the general reader. Military men are in anxious expectancy, relative to the contemplated movement of General Thomas through the cotton States of the Gulf, which, it is alleged by the Eastern press, is soon to take place. Frequent publications have attracted my attention, allegin in positive terms that the points to be visited are, Mobile, Selma and Montgomery These declarations may be safely taken with several "grains of allowance" by the readers of the COMMERCIAL, for General Thomas, and those acquainted with his views and intentions are too reticent to make known any part of their plans. All that is really known is, that some twenty-five thousand troops (more or less) are concentrated at Eastport, Miss., which will form the base of early and highly important operations, and the 16th Corps having been sent to Vicksburg, would indicate the probability to the supposition that the forces of Thomas and Canby are to form a junction, and by co-operative movements, accomplish the object aimed at, whatever that may be.

Judging from the number of men daily arriving here, volunteering must be unusually brisk throughout the Southern States. Every train from the North is loaded with as hardy a looking set of men as ever entered the army, while twenty-four hours after their arrival, are shipped to their respective commands further South. Upon the arrival of troops here they are quartered in barracks under care of Lieutenant Colonel Foulk, of Pittsburgh, who, after feeding and quartering them for a night, for a small consideration, furnishes a little rest, secures transportation and forwards them to the front. On yesterday, in one hour's time, the Colonel, who is the energetic engineer of the state, has sole command of Exchange Barracks No. 1, shipped over two thousand men. Some days the shipments have reached nearly five thousand. The Colonel is just the man for the onerous position he fills. Energetic to extreme, he has the physical endurance, and natural and acquired ability, to go through an amount of business truly wonderful. Speaking of the barracks at the present one is what is known as the old Zollicoffer House, corner of Cherry and Church streets, an immense brick structure, two stories high, and containing three hundred and sixty-five rooms. A new frame structure, capable of holding fifteen or twenty thousand men, has been erected on the south side of the city, and is now receiving the finishing touches. It will be under the command of Col. Foulk, in this connection I may justly pay a tribute to Surgeon K. J. Sample, who has charge of the Medical Department of the barracks, and his assistants, for the efforts put forth to aid and assist those who, not being used to exposure—and they are very numerous—require medical treatment. This, as are all the other departments, is most admirably conducted.

The morals of Nashville are at a very low ebb, and scarcely a night passes but one or more murders are committed, with any number of robberies, knock-downs, &c. People here are very fond of amusements, and support two Theatres, one Varieties, two Ethiopian Opera Troupes and a half score of side shows. No city, North or South, can surpass Nashville in the small but pertains to immorality. How much worse matters might be were it not for the appearance of bayonets upon every street corner, I leave your readers to surmise. Charlotte Thompson is holding forth at the new theatre, and Maggie Mitchell at the old. There are a large number of Pittsburghers in this vicinity, mostly Government employees. All within the range of my knowledge are in excellent health. R.

It is rumored on good authority, that Dr. Hunter, alias Captain Hynes, passed through Cincinnati a few days ago, en route for Dixie, where, he asserts he will procure 1,000 picked men and return and release the prisoners at Johnson's Island, forming with them the nucleus of an army to make an attack on Camp Douglas. The scheme is too absurd to be credited. The military commandant at Johnson's Island has been informed of the raid reports.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILMINGTON!!

Further and Interesting Particulars of Operations.

Union Troops Fortifying

THE REBEL DESIGNS

Their Armies to be Consolidated

THE NEW THEATER OF WAR.

The Rebel Losses at Wilmington.

Speciale Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The following is the latest dispatch received at this Bureau from our correspondent at Wilmington, in connection with those forwarded yesterday. This completes an exclusive account of operations at Wilmington, furnished in these dispatches in advance of any other paper in the country.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, } February 22d—6 P. M. VIA WASHINGTON, February 27 }

The enemy has crossed the Northeast branch, burning the railroad bridge. General Terry confronts them at the river. General Cox is temporarily in command of the city. General Schofied, accompanied by his Chief Engineer, Captain Twining, has already surveyed an inner line for fortifications, which will enable a comparatively small force to hold the city and to return to the Union on the best terms they can get. Deserters from the rebel army are constantly coming into the Union lines.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

"Sunset" Cox in Trouble.

A Negro Commisioned a Field Officer.

The Secretary of the Treasuryship.

McCULLOUGH TO BE APPOINTED.

The Pay of Army Officers Stopped.

THE ARMIES ARE TO BE PAID OFF.

ARRIVAL OF REBBL DESERTERS

The Chicago Draft Committee

HIGHLY INTERESTING STATEMENT

A Re-Enrollment Asked for Chicago.

The Request is Refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Little Mr. Samuel Cox has been so much embarrassed and worried by the charges in Democratic newspapers that he had influenced Mr. English, of Connecticut, to vote for the Constitutional Amendment, that he went to English to-day and begged for a card, saying that he, Cox, had had no influence over English's vote. This Mr. English very cheerfully gave, at the same time remarking to a friend that that only made Cox's position worse instead of better. Cox utterly failed, however, in getting anything from either English, Odell, Baldwin or Holman, contradicting the notorious fact that he had himself promised to vote for the amendment and had prepared a speech for it, which he had sent to Mr. English and Mr. Baldwin

The War Department to-day issued a first communication to a negro field officer. The negro is the same whom Lord Brougham called the Ex United States Minister, Dallas' attention to wit: International Congress at London. His Commissioner recites that the President, reposing special trust and confidence in Martin R. Delany, has appointed him a Major in Black Regiment United States Negro Troops. He was immediately mustered in by the Principal Mustering Officer of the district, and ordered off to South Carolina, to report to General Saxton. Major Delany was first employed as Recruiting Adjutant for the 54th Massachusetts, by Major Geo. L. Stearns, and subsequently he raised the 1st Rhode Island Heavy Artillery as well as some negro organizations for Connecticut. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has traveled extensively in Africa, his explorations there having been reported at length to the Royal Geographical Society of London. He is a full blooded negro, with a flat nose and kinky head, and is very proud of his unmixed African lineage.

It is understood that Judge McCulloch has been informed of the intention of the President to appoint him Secretary of the Treasury, but at the request of Secretary Fessenden the nomination will not be sent to the Senate till the last of this week, or perhaps not until the extra session next week.

It is reported from the Valley to-night that the rebels have removed the heavy ordinance from the fortifications at Lynchburg to Richmond. The report is very flshy.

The pay of a large number of western officers has been stopped at the instance of the Paymaster General, until they render to that Department returns and accounts required of them by the regulations of that office. Three and a half million dollars were sent to the army of the Potomac to-day to pay off the troops. The funds for the payment of the western army will probably be ready by the middle of March.

The amount of National Bank currency issued last week, was three million one hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars, making a total now in circulation of nearly ninety-seven millions.

Two hundred and sixty-four deserters from Lee's army, all of whom came into our lines on Friday and arrived here to-day, took the oath of allegiance and were furnished free transportation North.

As several States have been awaiting the result of the application of Chicago for a postponement of the draft and a re-enrollment in order to present their claims for a similar favor, the following statement of the interview to-day between the Chicago Committee, the President, Secretary of War and Provost Marshal General, will possess interest. It has been represented that if the draft takes place, many thousand men would be raised during the calendar year, an ample basis of public credit which would be reduced by such reduction. If the war should close this year, our system of finance would enableus to commence the reduction on or before.

Mr. SUMNER opposed any tax on books, and moved to strike out the clause in the bill of the last session, taxing books, magazines and other printed matter. After debate it was rejected—9 to 27.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, to exempt from the present book tax, of five per cent., was rejected—12 to 20.

The Finance Committee's amendment, not to exempt from taxation the property of religious and school books from taxation, was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the act imposing duties on imports, approved June, 1864. He said it was now proposed to go into a general revision of the tariff, but to postpone the main subject till the next session, but having imposed higher duties on domestic liquors and raised the duties on petroleum and cotton, the Committee now has proposed to do was to change the mode of estimating the value, and to increase some of the rates.

The bill was read.

It proposes, among other things, that from and after the passage of this act, in addition to the duties now imposed by law, there shall be paid on brandy, rum, gin, whisky, arrack, liquors and cordials, fifty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, a like proportion for any greater strength than first proof. On silk, spun or reeled from cocoons, ten per cent. ad valorem, and in lieu of the present duties there shall be paid on cotton five cents per pound. On illuminating gas oil, naptha, benzine, refined coal oil, shale, petroleum, or other mineral oils, and on paraffine, fifty cents per gallon. On tobacco stems, fifty cents per pound. On ready made clothing, silk, or of which silk is a component part, and chief value, sixty per cent. On bank notes, for railroads or filled to be laid down, fifteen cents per hundred pounds.

The tonnage duty in the Tariff Act of July 4th, 1862, is to be increased from ten to thirty cents. So much of the act of 1865 as prohibits the exportation of gold coin, and gold bullion by Americans is repealed, the act to take effect April 1st, 1865. The bill also contains a provision increasing 50 per cent advance on goods the value of which is based on the square yard. The bill was made the special order for to-night.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment reducing half the compensation of the appropriation in the Fortification Bill.

The House then considered the Senate's amendments to the Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill.

The House voted on the Senate's amendment to add the deficiency bill to the one under consideration, and disagreed to it, 54 against 75, leaving the Senate amendment to increase the pension of $8 000, to pay extra compensation to the clerks and employees of the House. The bill finally passed the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendatory enrollment bill.

Mr. STEVENS moved that which increases the penalty for desertion by disfranchising deserters who do not return in sixty days.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike it out. Negatived after debate.

At this point Mr. MORRELL reported on disagreeing to the amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, and it was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a new section to the Enrollment Bill, repealing so much of all bills as authorizes the President to raise troops by conscription. Rejected—77 against 95.

Some other amendments of no particular interest were made, when the bill having been perfected Mr. Schenck moved the previous question.

Mr. MALLORY moved to table the bill which was negatived.

The bill then passed, 80 against 90. Recess.

EVENING SESSION

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $2,000 for Mrs. Lucy Albright, late of Richmond, Virginia, for her courage and patriotic devotion in secreting Colonel Straight and party, and enabling them to escape from the rebels.

It also passed the bill to authorize and aid the construction of a railroad to connect the Pacific Railroad in California with the Columbia and Pugets Sound.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the six hundred million loan bill.

Mr. STEVENS offered his substitute to borrow the money at the rate of interest, or not exceeding eight per cent. The bill and Mr. Stevens' substitute were printed several days ago.

Mr. HARPER explained the bill.

Mr. HARPER reported an amendment from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that the act of June, 1864, shall be so construed as to authorize the issue of any kind of bonds as authorized by this act, and any Treasury notes or other obligations under any act may be converted into any description of bonds. This was agreed to.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in response to a call for information as to the number of troops furnished by each State, declining on instructions from the President to furnish the information.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back a House bill for protecting emigrants, imposing a penalty for forcing or deceiving emigrants into the army or navy, &c., with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. POWELL, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that all undestroyed documents now in store shall be distributed among the members of the present Congress, which was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER called up the resolution to authorize a contract with William H. Powell, of Ohio, for painting a national picture, at a cost of $25,000.

Mr. SUMNER offered a proviso, that in the National capitol, dedicated to the National Union, there shall be no picture representing any victory in battle won our fellow-citizens.

Mr. WILSON was opposed to this. He wanted to see the noble deeds of our army and navy commemorated upon every fort and territory in the nation.

The morning hour expired and the above subject went over.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the tax bill. Several Senators desired to call up the Louisiana question, which was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had no objections to have the Louisiana question taken up, provided it could be disposed of in an hour or two.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there could have been a vote taken on the Louisiana resolution on Saturday night, but for the factious opposition of one-third of the Senate.

Mr. WADE said he was opposed now, as he had been always, to forcing a Constitution upon the people of any State, as the resolution of the Judiciary Committee proposed. It was an attempt such as he resisted when made years ago by the friends of the Leconpton Constitution. It would be an insult to New York, also to Illinois, to admit Senators from Louisiana, who represented nobody and nothing.

Mr. HOWARD said the voice of the people had not been heard on the subject, and he thought, therefore, to be postponed

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday February 28, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Sherman.

In the suspense which is naturally felt throughout the country in relation to the status and movements of General SHERMAN, hopes and fears will predominate in different minds, according to the individual temperament. And these will be marked, by the same cause, with different degrees of intensity. In the absence of facts on which to fix reliable conclusions, the reasonings on the subject can lay claim only to the character of speculations and these will be tinged by each one's particular temperament. The sanguine will admit no difficulties in SHERMAN'S way; the timorous will indulge no cheering hopes.

It is only a matter of conjecture, that the evacuation of Charleston and Wilmington was he result of a strategic policy having reference prospective combinations for opposing SHERMAN'S advance. These places were, by hat advance, being rapidly isolated from all communication with General LEE, and exposed to easy capture. Their evacuation was a strategic necessity, as has been proved.

Nor is it, by any means, certain that the forces that left those cities have formed a junction with BEAUREGARD, or with each other. The distances and directions, in the absence of positive proof, incline us to to the opposite belief. So far as the Charleston fugitives were concerned, to join BEAUREGARD their course must have been mainly parallel with SHERMAN'S, and as SHERMAN is admitted by the rebel papers to be moving with unusual celerity, their chances of reaching him are slender. If they converge toward the line of his progress, the more sure their destruction.

And again, we have nothing to excite our fears, though the junction of all these forces of the enemy were effected. That General SHERMAN anticipated opposition to his advance, it would be no compliment to him to doubt. His movement was not a necessity, but a chosen measure; and he is unquestionably prepared to carry it through in the face of all the opposition that the enemy is able to interpose against him.

Besides, the co-operation of General GRANT is not to be ignored. In his watch tower, he sits casting eagle glances toward the new scenes of thrilling interest, and ready to launch forth his eagle-winged columns to the conflict, when it shall occur. General SCHOFIELD, too, is within supporting distance of General SHERMAN. In numerical force, in the prestige of numerous triumphs, in the buoyancy of hope, and in the consciousness of right, our army in the Carolinas is, we believe, adequate to the severest demands of the situation. They have the flush of success to stimulate them. Refugee garrisons running together from various quarters, dispirited and exhausted, cannot stand before them.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

It is gratifying, not only to all patriotic, but to all humane feelings, to know that the number of our unfortunate men, in the hands of the enemy, is rapidly diminishing—not by death, as heretofore, but by return to their homes in the land of the free. For the past year, the chances of a man's living, on being captured by the enemy, were less than on going into a battle. The miserable fate of thousands of these unfortunate men cries to heaven against their inhuman keepers. All have suffered untold horrors. It is wonderful that any have survived them. They are now, however, being exchanged as rapidly as possible, and are returning to what they significantly and affectionately call "God's country."

In all fields, for the exchange of prisoners of war, it is presumed that they will readily avail themselves of the privilege of returning to their friends. This presumption has not been found to hold good among the rebel prisoners. Large numbers of these unfortunate and deluded victims of Southern despotism prefer to remain in the North. They know that by so doing, they will escape the dangers of a further service in the rebel ranks. They have, many of them, been forced into the army much in spite of their will. The option being now given them, large numbers have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and are staying in the North.

This is good in some aspects of it, and to some extent, but it is easy to see that it has some drawbacks. In the first place, it is not likely to furnish us with the kind of population we prefer. There is but one way for the rebels to desert to pursue, and that is the way of industry, sobriety, order, respect for the laws, and great prudence in speaking of the exciting topics of the times. Conducting thus, their stay among us may be to their advantage and no detriment to any one besides.

These unfortunate people, and deserters from the enemy, are scattered in considerable numbers through the country. The number of those preferring to remain in the North is greater than our people generally supposes. Of one batch of prisoners mustered for exchange only three hundred and sixty-six, out of eighteen hundred and eighty-two were willing to go back to JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. While we have the balance of numbers so greatly in our favor, no evil to our own poor fellows in Southern prisons can accrue. But we should be sorry to prolong the miserable captivity of one man there for a whole regiment of allegiance-swearing Rebel prisoners.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The report of the Department of Agriculture has just been issued. The principal article relates to the cultivation of the hop plant, a subject which has attracted much attention on account of the high price hops have commanded during the fall of the winter. The report also furnishes a series of tables, showing the average yield per acre and average prices of the crops of 1864. The average yield New York last year was as follows: Wheat, per acre, 13 bushels; rye, 14½ bushels; barley, 18¾ bushels; oats 28 bushels; corn, 29½ bushels. The largest product of wheat was in Connecticut—16½ bushels to the acre; of corn, in Vermont—38 4-5 bushels to the acre. Ohio yielded 10¾ bushels of wheat and 31¼ of corn to the acre.

COMING TO IT.—General LEE favors emancipation to the extent of the slave conscription. Abolition is gaining ground in high quarters. The talk of abolition appears to be more rife and common, just now, in Richmond than in Boston. *Heu, quam mutata!* What changes are made by time and circumstances!

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, "We should rather sacrifice them all and make emancipation universal, than hazard the independence of the Confederacy." But, alas! how can the Confederacy stand without its "corner stone?"

Burning their cotton! Emancipating their slaves! Alas, what havoc they are making among their kings and their gods.

PAROLED PRISONERS.—It will be gratifying to the relatives and friends of the paroled officers and men almost daily arriving from Richmond at Annapolis, to know that every arrangement that can conduce to their comfort has been provided. Two months pay is furnished to each by the Government immediately upon their arrival. On Friday, Major Thomas J. Wilson, Paymaster at Annapolis, paid out over $9,000 to the heroes who arrived on the previous day. All who are able to travel receive furloughs for thirty days to visit their homes.

THE ODD NUMBER.—Among the twistings and tortuosities of the rebellion, in these gripping times of its experience, one of the Richmond savans suggests that General LEE might try the salutary effect of a Northern excursion. The misgivings, suggested by the remembrance of Antietam and Gettysburg, he over-rules by a confidence drawn from the celebrated aphorism of "luck in the odd number." The odds would be against him, the third time, as before.

Mrs. Grace Davis, of Halifax, Vt., completed her one hundredth year on the 22d ult.

General Lee and the Slaves.

General LEE is not satisfied with the decision of the rebel Senate against arming the slaves. The Richmond press are furious on the occasion. The letter of General LEE to Mr. BARKSDALE argues the question at considerable length. He takes the ground that it is not only expedient, but necessary. The necessity, he shows by these considerations; that the enemy, the United States, will use them, if they do not; that the numerical superiority of our armies will secure to us any number of negroes that we need, unless they are armed and put into the Confederate service, and that the white population of the South cannot supply men for the exigencies of the war.

He expresses the opinion that negroes will, under proper circumstances, make good soldiers. And he thinks that those employed in that way should be freed. As to the mode of levying them, General LEE thinks the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and the State.

From this letter of the Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents, we infer that he is in utter despair of the Confederacy without the help of the slaves as soldiers. The chivalry cannot save it, the white people, with all the rigorous conscriptions that have been made, sweeping from the precinct of the cradle on the one hand, to those of the grave on the other, are too few to cope with the armies of the Union. They must fall back upon the negroes to save them. This appears to be General LEE'S deliberate opinion.

Should the experiment be made, it will be a novelty in history. We mean, a novelty, if made with success. On rare and pressing emergency, the helots were admitted to some participation of the honors of soldiership, but not with a success to render the experiment attractive as a precedent. The Romans, in the declining stages of their strength tried the same experiment, putting the implements of war into the hands of the hardy provincials of Spain and Gaul. But it only aggravated the weakness it was intended to aid, and hastened the fall which it was designed to prevent. So will it work, among the insurgents of the South.

The reliance is upon discipline. But the power of discipline is forestalled by the conviction already settled and deeply impressed on the negro mind, that the Union army is their true friend, and that the success of the Confederacy entails eternal bondage on their race. The universal prevalance and uniformity of this conviction, among the slaves, has been demonstrated, over and over again, during this war.

When we read, in the Southern papers, that Gen. LEE was strongly in favor of the scheme of arming the slaves, we did not give it full credit; but his letter has dissipated our skepticism, and, with it, a considerable share of the respect that we have always entertained for his judgment in military matters. And even his letter carries our convictions no further than this: that, persuaded of the hopeless condition of the Confederacy, and pressed by the importunity of some of the willing politicians, desperadoes of the rebellion, he assents to the scheme, as a last, forlorn hope. The rebel press have represented him as not less clamorous for the niggers, than King Richard for a horse; "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse;" but he does not appear to be in such agony. With a philosophical coolness, in his extremity, he longs for his last remaining hope on the possible achievements of a terrible soldiery.

And General LEE'S plan for levying the negro soldiers is not without significancy. He would have the matter left to State legislation. In the condition of popular feeling in North Carolina and Georgia and Tennessee, what prospect is there of legislation favorable to this project? Judging from the furious lecture which the Richmond press administers to the whole body of the Southern Statesmen, we should judge that their movements towards giving their slaves to the army would be very tardy.

Indeed, the measure, if it were practicable at any time, is too late now. If they had arsenals groaning under the weight of superfluous arms, the slaves could not be taught to use them in time to save the sinking rebellion. But they have not such abundant armories.

The Boston Dry Goods Sale.

The great three days' sale of dry goods at Boston appears to have been but a partial success. If the statements of the New York press are to be relied on. New York merchants look with a jealous eye upon all attempts to divert trade from that city, and this Boston sale, although it was attended by merchants from all parts of the country, and realized upwards of $5,000,000 is consequently regarded with no favor. The *Commercial Advertiser* reviews the sale thus: "About $3,000,000 worth of goods were catalogued, consisting of contributions from the commission and jobbing firms of the city. The announcement attracted some thousands of representatives of the dry goods trade from all parts of the country, who were naturally desirous of being present at a sale apparently calculated to have an influence upon prices throughout the entire country. Some $3,000,000 worth of goods were sold, and, according to the general estimate, three-fourths of it was purchased by Boston jobbers, and about one-fourth by the representatives of all other citizens. The sale, therefore, resulted simply in an exchange of goods between the two cities named in general orders." The proceedings were approved by the proper commander, and forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, who disapproves the *finding* and restores the orders Gen. MCNEIL immediately restored to duty.

THE QUOTA OF CHICAGO.—The Chicago Draft Committee recently visited President Lincoln, and laid the proofs before him that their city had been assessed for men out of all just proportion to the arms-bearing population. He expressed himself convinced that great injustice had been done Chicago by enrolling ten or twelve thousand extra men, and will grant whatever relief is practicable. He said the Provost Marshal of the district had been too zealous in getting names, and reminded him of an anecdote about Ben. Wade's praying during Buchanan's administration for a continuance of Judge Taney's administration. Ben. said afterwards that he feared he had overdone it; so of Marshal James. The President was afraid he had overdone things.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Venango Oil Regions—Wealth of the Hyde and Egbert Farm—Romantic Account of the Coquette Well—The Oil Indications of Butler County, Pennsylvania—Petroleum Lands of Columbiana County, Ohio—The Oil Centres of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia—An Experienced Oil Man's Theory of Oil Production—Oil Territory of Gilmer County, West Virginia.

Intelligence has reached this city that Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, who have been operating for some time back on Slippery Rock creek, Lawrence county, have succeeded in making a successful strike. Mr. Colwell, formerly bookkeeper with Messrs. Voigt & Co., of this city, was on the premises on Friday last, and saw the well pumping oil at the rate of about twenty-four barrels in a period of five hours and a half. At four o'clock Friday afternoon, the well commenced to flow and at last accounts was still flowing. This well is situated about three miles from Wirtemberg.

We learn that a flowing oil well has been struck on Mahoning creek, near Lowell, Lawrence county.

Numerous oil strikes are reported to have been made recently on Dunkard creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, among others one by the Cramer Company of a flowing well, capacity not given. The Winslow Company, on the Six Farm, half a mile below Maple's Mill, Greene county, is also reported to have struck a large oil well.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, VENANGO CO., PA., February 23, 1865.

After devoting several days to the acquisition and gleaning of facts connected with and relating to the rise and progress of the oil business, I date this from what I conceive (and I may add by way of parenthesis that the relative receipts of the largest wells below and above this point, as well as the universally conceded opinion of those longest acquainted and most familiar with the business, bears me out in the assertion,) to be the centre of the Petroleum Basin, otherwise known as Petroleum Centre to the head of the Postal Bureau at Washington.

The history of the discovery of Petroleum in Venango county must be known to every intelligent person in the country; but in passing, I may remark that nowhere in the world, certainly not in the great West, where I passed two years, nor in California, where I have witnessed the growth of towns in a night, have I been so vividly impressed with the remarkable results of a new discovery, as evinced in every token exhibited upon every hand of energy, wealth, ingenuity and persistent energy, together with that inseparable concomitant of success—contempt of the prices and rates which govern the rest of the world, as in glancing over the valley of Oil Creek. This, however, if I may judge from the presence of vast numbers of thorough trained, through going business men, with the usual proportion of professional men, has found utterance in more ways than one, in private as well as public channels; the remarkable success attending the efforts of the pioneers in the business, as well as the undeveloped resources of the country, everywhere attracting and compelling the instant attention of the philosopher and capitalist.

Leaving the much discussed origin of Petroleum, together with the exact amount in gallons and gills of the same at our disposal, to be decided by those who have more learning and leisure than myself (specimens of your correspondent can claim, I will endeavor to convey to your readers some idea of the conformation and resources of that portion of Venango county which, up to this period, has yielded oil in large quantities, and which is properly termed Oil Territory; with a few figures which may prove useful to those meditating an investment in the same, and interesting to the curious.

From the waters of the Allegheny to Titusville, the general appearance of that portion of Venango county, which may be strictly termed oil territory, presents a rugged, uninviting aspect; time and labor is required to bring it into even, and in many places covered with pine before the oil excitement began, land was worth from an average $10,000 per acre, now demanded for an acre, where as yet the farms are undeveloped. The theatre of the ignited battle field at the same time is comfortable, wide awake business men, is more properly confined to the valley of Oil creek. No other region of the country has produced a single quantity of petroleum, certainly nothing commensurate with the capital and energy at present directed to the same, and increasing every acre. From the mouth of Oil creek to Titusville, the number of paying wells has been estimated at 2,60. Many of these are flowing wells.

The traveler, entering Oil City, situated upon the right bank of the Allegheny river, observes are and there a derrick as he pursues his course up Oil creek the number increases, until it last he is reminded, as he looks to the right and left and as far as the gaze extends, over the hills, of the shipping of our large oil portions, views, literally a forrest of derricks. Many of these were erected in 1861 and 1862, were sold at 50 and 25 cents per barrel. Their projectors abandoned them in disgust, after boring to the depth of 150 or 200 feet. From now how held at fabulous prices by eastern men in nearly every instance; their present owners ordered down to the rock, and then through the second and third sandstones, are they cry *pecunia*. The astonishing success which has attended the efforts of the Hyde and Egbert Farm leaders it almost impossible for the laggard in the new enterprise to secure a single abandoned well, he never so anxious to invest.

As the result of this intense interest, a course upward through this forest of derricks, this does expand just in proportion as the huge oil tank increase in size and number, until the whole is so suggestive of the Standard, Hyde and Egbert Farm, purchased in 1861 by Dr. A. G. Egbert, on the sum of $2,60. The history of the Noble, Egbert and Hyde Farm Since that date is peculiar to every one interested in or acquainted with the oil business. Perhaps I could not better illustrate the spirit of the times in the new enterprise than by giving here a brief history of the famous Hyde and Egbert Farm. In January of 1861 the heirs of the late Samuel Hyde, employees, corroborated by the superintendents and managers of the various interests which under the name of the Hyde and Egbert Farm, Mr. Charles Hyde and Dr. Egbert began to develop their farm of forty acres in the beginning of 1861. Their success may be understood by a statement of the result of following wells, many of which they hold in their own hands, and in all of which they own the land interest, namely one-half:

Graff & Hassan Well began flowing July, 1861, 90 barrels per day.

Maple Shade Well began flowing August, 1865, 40 barrels per day.

Keystone No. 1 Well began flowing September, 1863, 40 barrels per day.

Keystone No. 2 Well began flowing October, 1863, 60 barrels per day.

Yankee Well began flowing October, 1863, 50 barrels per day.

Eagle Well began flowing October, 1863, 75 barrels per day.

Eagle Well began flowing October, 1863, 60 barrels per day.

Keystone No. 3 began flowing November, 1863, 100 barrels per day.

Phillips Well began flowing December, 1863, 60 barrels per day.

Eagle No. 2 began flowing February, 1864, 30 barrels per day.

Fortress began flowing February, 1864, 25 barrels per day.

Kepler began flowing June, 1864, 100 barrels per day.

Jersey began flowing June, 1864, 300 barrels per day.

Jersey Branch began flowing October, 1864, 40 barrels per day.

Keystone No. 4 began flowing November, 1864, 40 barrels per day.

Coquette began flowing November, 1864, 800 barrels per day.

In addition to these sixteen flowing wells, there are sixteen pumping wells, yielding 500 barrels per day. The famous Maple Shade followed eighteen months. The Jersey well still pours out a ceaseless stream as it was when it was first struck. In all probability the first mentioned will dwindle down until it will be necessary to pump it; but it still yields some eighty barrels per day. The last on the list of flowing wells is a misnomer. Those best acquainted with the history of the large wells assert that it is the steadiest flowing well in the world. There is nothing coquettish about it.

The history of the location of this famous well is abit of romance, and borders closely on the marvelous. The present energetic manager of the well, Mr. George M. Kepler, prior to his visit to the oil territory, had a remarkable dream, which I will relate here just as I had it from his own lips. He thought he was prospecting for oil, when, in the course of many day's walking over the hills, which bound the valley of Oil Creek, he espied, at a short distance before him a shanty, at the door of which he stood, with his back against a rock, pumping vigorously at a rude pump, from which Mr. Kepler beheld a steady stream of oil pouring. Surprised at the sight, and not a little startled, while awake business men, is more properly confined to the valley of Oil creek. No other region has yet equally combined the double quantity of petroleum, certainly nothing commensurate with the capital and energy at present directed to the same, and increasing every acre. From the mouth of Oil creek to Titusville, the number of paying wells has been estimated at 2,60. Many of these are flowing wells.

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The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

See, Columbia's Flag is Swelling.

BY MRS. JARED SPARKS.

TUNE--*The Marseillaise.*

Countrymen in righteous war:
On ev'ry brow, the false foe qualling,
Down with every rebel star!
Till the flag the skies resounding!
On! the Union under God!
Pour in a rainbow light abroad,
Do and dare where'er 'tis bounding.

Hurrah! Hit hard! Hurrah!
The spark in the flag unrolled,
Charge on! Right on! Charge, blow on blow
Strike home for every fold!

Now, on fortress high uplifting;
By its lightning's flashing out,
See the rebel force near drifting,
Peal its thunders, shout on shout!
Guilty sons her life-blood draining,
Shall he live the perjured foe?
Shall he deal the deadly blow?
Treason's borrowed guns disdaining.
Hurrah! Hit hard! &c.

Billowy seas her walls are lashing:
Who will shrink in cause so proud?
The daring rebels forward dashing,
Give them stripe for stripe, and shroud.
Forth our country's banner throwing,
Sweep to her wealth--life and all,
Who will see that banner fall
Where the pirate flag is floating?
Hurrah! Hit hard! &c.

No! To her your hearts devoting,
Leave your homes by Bunker's steep,
Where her Navy's war is floating,
Dare the tempest! ride the deep!
Where's the coward backward springing?
Recoil, before the hurld storm,
Columbia bow her awful form?
O! On! the starry folds out flinging!

Hurrah! Hit hard! Hurrah!
The sparkling flag unrolled!
Charge on! Right on! Charge blow on blow!
Strike home for every fold!

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning about eight o'clock, a man named Geo. Buckly, was run over by a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Edgeworth Station, and seriously injured. Buckly resided at Sewickley, and was employed as watchman on the road. Not being engaged on Monday morning, he started down the road, taking with him his gun, for the purpose of shooting game. When he had arrived near Edgeworth, the train suddenly turned a curve in the road, and before he could get off the track, was knocked down and run over. He was conveyed to his residence at Sewickley, where he is now lying in a very precarious condition. We understand that the train was running on the wrong track, which accounts for the accident.

RECRUITING ON MONDAY.—Yesterday the recruiting business in this city was unusually dull, very few recruits presenting themselves. Up to four o'clock not one recruit had been received at the Girard House, while Capt. Foster had only mustered in four men. Ten men from the 24th District were forwarded to Camp Reynolds by Provost Marshal Cuthbertson, and two from the 20th District. Without more energy and activity is exhibited in filling the quota of our district, the draft will undoubtedly be ordered shortly. The matter is entirely in the hands of the citizens, and if the draft is ordered they can only blame themselves.

BANK NOTES AT PAR.—The notes of the following banks will hereafter be redeemed at the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh:—Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa.; Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.; Bank of Crawford county, Meadville, Pa.; Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa., and Bank of Lawrence county, New Castle, Pa. This arrangement makes the notes of these banks par in Pittsburgh.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A Fair and festival will be given by the members of the First Universalist Church, at Masonic Hall, commencing on Wednesday next, and continuing for four days. Extensive arrangements have been made for this entertainment. Music and refreshments will be provided, and an agreeable variety of amusements, tableaux, fancy, songs, &c., will be presented. A full attendance at the Fair will be devoted to the building fund, we hope it will prove a decided success.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL PIT.—On Friday last, as a number of men were engaged in mining in Mr. King's coal pit, in St. Clair township, a large mass of slate fell from the roof, and buried two brothers named Schreengost, who were working underneath it. The men were extricated as speedily as possible, when it was found that they had been severely injured, one of them not being expected to recover.

PARDONED.—James E. Flanegan, formerly Alderman of the Seventh ward, who was convicted some months since on a charge of larceny, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin, and is now at liberty.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Singleton-Hughes Peace Mission—Another Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee Rumored—Guerrilla Moseby on Horse Again—Pryor to go South.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 24th, 1865.

A few weeks ago old Mr. Blair made a couple of reconnoisances, on his own hook, to Dixie. They turned out just as everybody expected—a fizzle. While he was there people did not breathe very freely. After his return, and the bubble was pricked, people rested again, contented, and settled down for a further vigorous prosecution of the war. From the reports afloat to-day, we learn that the same farce is about to be played over, with the exception that old Mr. Blair does not appear upon the stage. Mr. Blair seems to have had enough of it. He started out on his own hook, and returned on it. A General Singleton, of peace proclivities, made a trip to Richmond about the same time as did Mr. Blair his last. So he concludes. To follow in Mr. Blair on a second trip, and yesterday set out upon it, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims. It is stated that they go out on their own responsibility, as did Mr. Blair. No person here believes that any good can result from it, and think it is high time to end the nonsense. Sherman, Grant, Thomas and their men are the peace makers, and the only ones that will bring Jeff. Davis to his senses. More and hard fighting will yet be done before he comes to terms. Both armies are concentrating for a last and desperate fight, which will take place before a great while.

Some persons, who seem pretty well posted, are of the opinion that Lee will, as soon as the roads permit, attempt another invasion of Pennsylvania, and that he is at present collecting a force of some 30,000 men from all parts of the South, and shoving them up quietly into the Valley, near Woodstock, from whence they will suddenly make their appearance before Winchester. There appears to be some foundation on which to found this rumor.

Mosby is on again with over a thousand men scouting around the defenses south of the city. It requires great vigilance on the part of our videttes to keep from being surprised.

Roger A. Pryor arrived in town last evening from Fort Warren. He is on parole. Shortly after his arrival he had a long interview with the President. What was the result of the interview has not yet transpired. It is believed, however, that he at once goes south.

In consequence of the general exchange of prisoners now going on, the Paymaster General has issued an order suspending payment to the families of prisoners until further orders. This is done to prevent inadvertent double payments.

Receptions and entertainments are at present all the go. Some of them are gotten up in splendid style. The one given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knap, on Wednesday last, was a most brilliant affair, and as regards cost and quality in character, more so than any one given for years. Everything catable and drinkable were forwarded from New York. There are not enough caterers in all Washington to get up an entertainment in anything like the style of Mr. Knap's. S. C.

A MODEST LEGISLATURE.—The members of the Illinois Legislature thought they had a good thing when they voted themselves their per diem in gold. But when they appeared before the Auditor of the State Treasury, he couldn't see it, and proceeded to count out their allowance in legal tenders, informing the discomfitted gentlemen that an existing law sets aside the gold in the Treasury for the payment of interest on sterling bonds, and that he was prohibited from using it for any other purpose. Most of the members pocketed the greenbacks in good humor and departed, but a number refused to surrend r their warrants, and declared their purpose to submit the matter to the Supreme Court on an application for a mandamus to compel their payment in gold.

General Intelligence.

It is said that ten regiments have been recruited from among the contrabands who joined Sherman in his recent march through Georgia, and further large additions are expected to this force from his present campaign.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have examined General Hooker in regard to the Chancellorsville affair, and also about the battle of Gettysburg. He laid before them a detailed statement of the former affair, which, it is said, differs widely from the representations made by other officers who took part in that memorable fight.

The strike for higher wages of the hands employed on the West end of the Hoosac Tunnel, in North Adams, has come to an end. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at $30,000. The large steam-engine house was blown up with powder, which will cause the suspension of work for some time. Fifteen of the rioters have been arrested, and three of them lodged in Lenox jail.

The students of Yale College are getting obstreperous. As of old the difficulties spring out of the ineradicable hostility between the members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. On Wednesday there were several collisions between them in the streets of New Havan, and the police were obliged to interfere and arrest several of the ringleaders, who were bound over to keep the peace.

The present pressure upon the hotel facilities of Washington is giving rise to several projects for new and elegant hotels, commensurate with the necessities of the public. One large hotel is now so far completed that it will be opened for business in the spring. Another is contemplated, and a bill passed the House incorporating the Continental Hotel Company, with Louis Delmonico, of New York, John W. Forney and Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, as trustees, for the purpose of erecting still another hotel.

A farmer in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, communicates some facts showing the unprofitableness of farming in the interior without railroad communication to navigable waters. His wheat crop cost him $347 50, and he received for his crop $305 20, losing $42 35. His oats cost him $176, and he received $162 50, losing $13 50. In his estimate of expenses he counted his own labor at what hired help would cost. His corn crop cost him $58 75, and he received $135 clearing $76 25. His corn paid because he fed it to stock and drove the stock to market.

The Internal Revenue returns for the City of Philadelphia exhibit the following results: The income tax (three per cent.) paid the collectors amounted to $1,181,349. The steam railroads paid $28,000, and the horse railroads $204,500. The tax on newspaper advertisements was $13,171; the *Ledger* paying the heaviest. Gold and silver plate was taxed $12 000, and yachts, $116; bankers and brokers, $20,785; paper makers and dealers, $71,000; sugar refiners, $124,000; wholesale liquor dealers, $75 886; theatres, $853. Tobacco produced a revenue of $289,743. The five per cent. tax is not yet reported.

The Massachusetts State valuation committee have completed their labors. Their estimate of the total value of the property in the State foots up $1,000,289,256; and the whole number of polls in the State is 279,814. If the property was equally divided among the legal voters, each would have $3,143 and a fraction over.

The London *Index*, foreign rebel organ, says:—"We are credibly informed that secret negotiations are now progressing between the Government of the United States and that of Denmark for the acquisition by the former of a large Clyde-built iron-clad, of the Warrior model, which, it will be remembered, was at one time supposed to be destined for the Confederates, and under threat of proceedings by the Crown, sold by her owners to Denmark, then a belligerent. The vessel now lies at Copenhagen, and we are well informed, as there is no reason to doubt, about the negotiations there pending in regard to her, the practical results of English neutrality will be to transfer this formidable engine of maritime warfare into the hands of the North, probably materially to herself before long against her model, the Warrior."

The trotting mare Lady Mac was sold by auction at Newton Corner, on Wednesday, by George R. Hichborn, for $1,475. The owner stated at the sale that she would trot in 2 38.

The launch of the celebrated iron-clad frigate Dunderberg, whose keel was laid in October, 1862, will soon take place. The keel of this vessel was laid about the same time as the iron-clad Dictator, which has been in active service some months. The Dunderberg is 5,060 tons burden, length 378 feet, breadth 65 feet, depth 32 feet; she is constructed with a broadside guns and 4 in two turrets placed upon the casemates, armor-plates 1½ inches thick.

A Troy alderman got married the other day and had rather a thrilling time on wedding tour. He was two days in getting to Buffalo on account of the snow, was the Astor House hotel in that city when it burned down, and on his way to Chicago was thrown over an embankment twenty feet high by a railroad accident, badly bruising him and his new wife. The couple are now in Chicago, recovering from their injuries and getting courage to try the return trip.

Some of the bounty brokers recently arrested by Col. Baker, in New York, were nothing, if not fast men. One of them is well known in Brooklyn. He got suddenly rich by crooked processes, lived ostentatiously, and cut a first-class swell. Few persons drove a finer team than his, while at the opera and promenades he always appeared in elegant dress, in company of a female relative whose diamonds astonished the natives. On his family connections he lavished much of his ill-gotten gains. Hundred-dollar hats, and seventy-five dollar skating caps were among his ordinary gifts. At the time of his arrest he was negotiating for a $30,000 mansion on Brooklyn Heights, but, instead of living there in clover, he is to-day the occupant of the old Capitol Prison, at Washington.

General Hooker writes to the city managers of the fair organized in Chicago for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission Soldiers' Aid Society: "The Briarean arms of these generous associations have been stretched out to the uttermost parts of the land wherever a sick or wounded soldier needed help. They have raised up the head that was bowed down, and have nursed with tenderest care those who were dying that a nation might live. In this work the women of our land have been the first and most earnest. God bless them. While Europe during the Crimean war profused but one Florence Nightingale, we of the Young Republic have such a goddess enshrined in almost every household. I can only urge the loyal and the true every where to renewed efforts in this good work."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Second night of the Grand Combination, greeted last evening with tumultuous applause by a crowded and fashionable audience. The great actor, MORDECAI BUCHANAN, and his talented daughter, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, and the popular actors, WM. HENDERSON, forming an array of talent seldom surpassed.

THIS EVENING, the Bulwer's charming play, in five acts, entitled

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline.....Miss Virginia Buchanan
Colonel Damas.....McKean Buchanan
Claude Melnotte.....William Henders n

To conclude with the French petite drama entitled

SIR UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream.....McKean Buchanan

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

First appearance in Pittsburgh of
CHARLES E. COLLINS,
The Great Original Cure,
The original "Happy Old Man,"
The Great Original "Active Boy."

First appearance of the celebrated artiste,
MR. J. H. STOUT,
Ethiopian Comedian and Vocalist.
ALSO THE ESTAR COMPANY.
In their best acts. To conclude with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

FRED. AHS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION!
First appearance of the celebrated
BILLY EMERSON,
BILLY EMERSON,
BILLY EMERSON,
The best Song and Dance Performer in the world.
First night of the thrilling drama in two acts entitled
THE BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.
Black Martin.....W. J. Thompson
Andrew Wolfe,
Arnold Wulf, } Twin Brothers.....J. C. Cloud
Louise.....Mrs. Frank Drew
Lynx, the Bu cher's Dog.....Hector
SINGING, DANCING, NIGGERISMS, etc.

CONCERT HALL.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing Monday, February 27th.
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE, BERGER FAMILY, AND YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND.

The above widely known and highly successful band of performers will give a series of their popular and pleasing entertainments as above. Their programme embraces a number of different, and, one would say, diverse attractions, including Ballad and Opera Music, the Band, Irish Comedy, Black Wire performance, Military Evolutions, &c., &c. These will be accommodating on Saturday afternoon, March 4th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
fe22-9d J. HENAGE CARTER, Proprietor.

A MUSICAL CARD.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPILS of Mr. CLEMENT TETEDOUX, take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that we intend to give an Amateur Concert, on TUESDAY, 28th of February, at Masonic Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Mrs. Macrum, Misses M. Hanna, V. Stoner, A. Stoner, Soprano; Miss E. Cowley, Mezzo Soprano; Miss S. Ward Comrades; Mr. P. Zimmerman, Tenor. Messrs. H. Colton, W. Edwards, Baritone; Mr. R. Breed, Bass.

The programme carefully selected from the works of the best masters, will comprise, beside pieces of a high classical order, a number of choice English ballads.

Tickets 75 cents. Secured seats $1. The sale of tickets to commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Feb. 27th, at C. C. Mellor's music store, 3 Wood st.
fe27 6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jan23-ly

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being composed in the form of a liquid preparation it required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent.
No. 6 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc24ly

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion formed on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

PACIFIC REFINING COMPANY

OF

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROSPECTUS.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $110,000.

2,000 SHARES, $5 00 EACH.

SUBSCRIBERS NOT PERSONALLY LIABLE

It is proposed by the subscribers to this to form a Company under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of Pennsylvania, with a Capital of $110,000, for the purpose of buying Crude Petroleum at the wells, or at Pittsburgh, Refining and selling the same.

For this purpose, the property proposed to be bought is the Refinery called the Pacific Oil Works, in Pitt Township, Pa., which has been run successfully for the past two years by Messrs. Brewer, Burke & Co., of this city.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The Pacific Oil Works are situated on the Allegheny River and Allegheny Valley Railroad, in Pitt Township. The buildings are all built entirely of brick, and constructed in a thorough and work manlike manner. They have been rebuilt within the past twelve months, and everything is in perfect repair. A substantial brick warehouse is connected with the Refinery, with a deep cellar, capable of storing over 2,000 barrels of Refined Oil. Wooden Tanks under ground holding nearly 3,000 barrels;

Seven Stills—Capacity, 600 Bbls. Refined Oil per Week (in round numbers.)

A Worthington Steam Pump in the Refinery; also one at the river, with tubing from river to works, for pumping crude oil in bulk; ample Agitator and Settling Pans. To guard against fire, blank brick walls separate the different departments.

All the machinery is new, and with the storage capacity, both for Crude and Refined Oil, the favorable locality—having the river and railroad at command—this may be ranked as one of the most perfect Oil Refineries in the world.

The present owners will convey this property, including the Refinery, with land in fee simple (no lease) on which is a two story Brick Building (on Pine Alley,) to the Company for the sum of $45,000.

A correct plan of the property accompanies each book of subscription.

The success which has attended the prosecution of this branch of the Oil Trade has not escaped the notice of all observing minds, and it is deemed superfluous to urge any argument that would go to prove how a company by laying in a large stock of Crude Oil when it is low, refining it and holding the refined until the market is profitably remunerative, can pay a dividend annually of 40 to 50 per cent. It should be observed that the company after paying for their property, will have a cash working fund of $65,000. This can easily be turned over three times each year, and it is believed that with this capital the Company will be able to declare a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent., and that there is no better or safer investment for capital than in the stock of this Company. For profits, Bank, Insurance, Railroad, and even Gold Mining Stocks, are left far behind, and the risk is no greater.

Mr. Richard Sill, a gentleman of long experience, both as a refiner and dealer in Oil, will, if desired, personally superintend the business of the Company.

Attached is a certificate from Mr. A. Augustus Schmidt, showing the value of the Refinery as near as it can be estimated by one of the most experienced and successful of Refiners:

PITTSBURGH, February 9th, 1865.

By request, I have made a careful estimate of the Refinery called the Pacific Oil Works. I consider it worth at least ($50,000) Fifty Thousand Dollars. With the present high prices of materials, it would probably cost a much larger sum to construct a Refinery in all respects as perfect as this one.

AUGUSTUS F. SCHMIDT.
Superintendent of Ardesco Oil Works.

The above certificate is given to satisfy persons who may invest in the stock of this Company, that all who subscribe are on an equal footing, and also to prove that the value is really in the property.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company are now open at

PITTSBURGH,

Office of GEORGE W. DILWORTH,
130 Second Street.

Office of BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Duquesne Way, corner Hancock street.

And at SECOND NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, Corner Hand and Liberty streets.

Twenty per cent. to be paid five days after subscription is made, to JOHN E. PATTERSON, Cashier Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Treasurer *pro tem.* The balance in instalments as needed by the Company.

Persons residing in the country desiring to subscribe will have their orders promptly attended to by addressing any of the above parties. fe28-6 eod

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Wayman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc26-1y-eod

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District, kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly. ja13-6m-eod-TuThSSat

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Two 20-feet Lots on Third street, running back half through to Second street,

OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

On which is erected that large building known as the

"BANK EXCHANGE."

Also, two 20 feet Lots on Second street, in the rear, on which is a two story Brick Building, suitable for a manufacturing or any other purpose; which will be sold CHEAP by application to

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
Market street, or to
S. McCLEAN, Jr., at the
Banking House of Robin on, McClean & Co.
ja24 eTThSat-tf No. 75 Fourth street.

2,000 BOLTS PER DAY CAN BE made on our PATENT MACHINES.

Also, RIVETS and SPIKES of all kinds.
HARDAWAY & SONS,
St. Louis.

REFERENCES.
Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, Laclede Rolling Mill, Collins & Holliday, Broadway Foundry,
Marshall & Co., Western Foundry,
John McCarty, Bogy Nail Mill. fe13-swood

DRIED PEACHES—

100 bbls. new crop, quarters, unpared.

30 bbls. prime, pared.

For sale by JOHN D. TUSTIN.
ja28-1m-eod No. 15 South Front st., Philadelphia.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oc8 ly No. 130 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50	Note.
Two cents	"	" $100	"
Ten "	"	" $500	"
20 "	"	" $1000	"
81 "	"	" $5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865. (Signed)

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja6-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said Act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja28-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja13-2m

BARREL FACTORY

FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order.

Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
ja28-1m No. 137 Fourth street.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secure d by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
Express	8:00 p. m.		
Mail	8:40 a. m.		5:25 a. m

For New Castle and Erie.....8:30 a.

Regarding Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m., 2:20 p. m., 3:45 p. m., 7:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 7:05 p. m.

Accommodation Trains leave Allegheny For N. Brighton 7:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 12:00 m., 6:30 p. m. For Sharpsburg, Arrive in Allegheny. For N. Castle. 3:30 p. m. For Sharpsburg, 3:05 p. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOLTON, Agent, 20 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

W. B. STOTT, Superintendent.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Washington.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, Western Pennsylvania R. R. Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 a. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson, Blairsville, Western Pennsylvania, Conemaugh and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches, for Johnstown, Altoona, Blairsville, Ebensburg, &c.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on Western Pennsylvania Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:30 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Harrisburg, Middletown, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York, and at Lancaster for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 9:40 p. m.,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 7 per cent. one year certificates.
and all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

G. A. ENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. M. BRYAN, Secretary.

Stocks Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 27, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s '81	$111	50
Connellsville 6s	80 00	81 00
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)		50 00
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	27 00
Connellsville Railroad		12 50
do do (Interest)	12 00	
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		8 50
Pittsburgh Bank	70 00	72 00
Mechanics'		75 50
Allegheny	70 00	80 00
Fourth National	157 00	
Dalzell	8 50	
Columbia		78 50
Phillips'	3 50	
Oil Basin		9 00
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 00
Ritchie		1 02
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	97	
Pittsburgh and Phila	2 18	
Ohio Valley	1 40	1 90
Great American		5 40
Duck Creek		21 50
Revenue		1 13
Central Railroad		1 05
Monongahela Navigation Co		46 50

MONDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

Previous to the calling of the list on 'Change this evening, a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted, requiring the number of shares to be stated in all bids to sell or purchase, or no notice would be taken of them. This action will serve to correct some irregularity that has crept into the mode of transactions at the People's Exchange. The attendance was very large this evening, and a great variety of stocks sold in small lots. The prices, however, in some instances were at a big advance. We present the sales below, which will indicate the feeling of the market:

100 Shares	Caldwell	$7 25
200 do	Central Basin	1 01
200 do	Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 00
100 do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 65
100 do	Dalzell	9 37½
100 do	McElroy	1 00
100 do	do	1 00
100 do	do	1 00
50 do	Ohio Valley	1 60
125 do	do	1 80
200 do	do	1 90
200 do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 50
200 do	do do	5 60
200 do	Paxton	2 85
200 do	do	3 00
100 do	do	3 05
200 do	do	3 10
100 do	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	2 25
100 do	do do	2 50
100 do	do do	2 60
100 do	do do	2 60
200 do	Ritchie	1 00
200 do	Rose	2 00
100 do	do	2 00
100 do	do	2 00
200 do	Rynd Farm	6 50
500 do	do	6 50
200 do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 00
100 do	do do	1 01
100 do	do do	1 05
100 do	do do	1 05
200 do	do do	1 05
200 do	do do	1 06
200 do	Whitely Creek	1 75
200 do	do	1 90
200 do	do	2 00

—The following list comprises the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna	25 00	
Allegheny River	2 00	
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	10 00	
Banner	90	1 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum		2 00
Cherry Run Central	2 28	2 30
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	96	98
Columbia	79 00	80 00
Culbertson's Run	1 76	1 80
Duck Creek	20 00	23 00
Etna Oil and Mining	75	80
Fisher	2 10	6 00
Eldorado	1 70	1 90
Federal		7 15
Flaming and Blood	3 10	3 20
Great American		5 50
Hemlock	4 30	4 50
Horse Neck	1 00	1 05
Iron City	50	1 00
Lincoln Oil and Mining	70	1 00
Merchants	50	56
Monongahela Pioneer		75
National Refining and storing	10 50	
New York and West Virginia		3 00
Ohio Valley	1 98	2 00
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia		3 50
Oil City and Pittsburgh		1 50
Phillips	4 00	4 25
Pittsburgh and West Virginia		2 50
Revenue	1 08	1 15
Stella	58	75
Star Well	95	1 00
Steel Well	50 00	80 00
Tank Petroleum of New York	3 00	
Western Pennsylvania	2 90	3 00

New York Wool Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Wool—Our market has become exceedingly quiet the past week, influenced by various circumstances, which tend to deter buyers from purchasing until necessity compels them, and some holders consequently are not disposed to submit to a slight concess on in order to realize. Yet wool commands higher prices to-day in gold, than at any time in the season. Fine Ohio wools are now worth $1 ⅝, which is fully, if not over 50c. ⅝lb in gold, the highest price attained this season. It is actually a fallacy, therefore, to quote wool lower, as it the trade do so from some mistaken policy or for policy sake.

The stock of wool is gradually on the decrease and were it not that some of our woolen mills are now running short time, owing to the lull and depression in some branches of the woolen trade, we would probably be obliged to record an active demand and much higher prices. There is one thing certain, that the stock of wool here is inadequate to the demand; but a fall in the South American and English markets on the prices of low wools, together with the depression in exchange, may possibly invite shipments this way.

The consumption of wool is largely on the increase, and any activity in the goods market would tend to stimulate the demand and impart more buoyancy to the market. But unless the market for goods improves ere long, the manufacturers cannot afford to pay any higher rates for the raw material, because few of them are making any money at present, commensurate with their investments, but, on the contrary, very many of them are losing money.

The sales for the week include about 75,000 lbs Fleece at 83@$1 06, including 25,000 lbs choice Ohio at $1, time; 6,000 lbs do. $1 06; 40,000 lbs New York State, 85c; 5,000 lbs coarse Fleece, 97½c; 5,000 Kersey do, 98c; 2,000 lbs Michigan, 98c; 50,000 lbs Illinois at 87½c; 25,000 lbs mixed, 93@95c; 2,000 lbs tub washed, $1 15; 50,000 lbs California, part $2@70c; 50 bales Pulled, 92½@95c. We quote at the close: State Fleece, 85@$1c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 94c@$1; Illinois, 84@90c; Indiana, 87@95; Iowa, 81@90c, and pulled 85@ 95c. Of foreign, the sales include 80 bales Turkey, 40 do washed and unwashed Smyrna on private terms; 50 bales Cape, 56c; 100 bales Mestizo (after the sale), at 45c for unclassified, 40,000 lbs Black Vanilla Turkey, 32c, gold; 100 bales Buenos Ayres, 16c, gold; 12,000 Rio Grande, 18½c for unwashed, 30,000 do washed, 29½c, and other small papcels, particulars unknown.—*Economist.*

New York Pig Iron Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

Since the large operations in Scotch Pig Iron rolled in our last, there has been nothing of moment done; the market is firm at $57@58 for first class and $55 50@56 50 for second class brands. We understand that there is now none to be had at $27, gold, $28 being the asking price. Of American, we notice 1,500 tons Grey Forge, delivered at Pittsburgh, Hartsport, and 200 do No. 2 Foundry, on terms not made public. There is more inquiry for English rails; 1,500 tons is taken by Governments at $115, cash. English quotations are rather nominal; even at the reduced figures given in our last. Best Refined American Bar sells from Manufacturers hands at $175, but from store, brings about the same as English. The reduction in American Bar, noticed in our last (from Manufacturers hands) was $10 per ton, not $15 as stated, viz, from $145 to $135.—*Shipping List.*

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of the exports of Boots and Shoes for the week ending Wednesday:

		Cases.
Total by sea for the week		838
"	corresponding week last year	1,208
"	since January 1	8,046
"	same time last year	14,874
Total by rail for the week		11,216
"	corresponding week last year	15,433
"	since January 1	67,963
"	same time last year	88,133

New York Fish Market.

There continues a good demand for Dry Cod, and, with light receipts, prices are very firm and rather higher; 1,000 qtls Bank sold at $9 50; and 1 000 do George's $10 50. In Mackerel there has been a large movement, embracing about 3,000 bbls No's 1 and 2, on terms not made public; aside from this, the business has been very moderate, though prices are firm at $16 50 for No. 1, and $15 for No. 2, the demand being mostly for the latter description. Pickled and smoked Herring are very quiet, but prices are unchanged.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

Fish are quiet but firm at the late advance. There are no arrivals to note, and the sales are confined to store lots, including No. 1 Mackerel at $19@27; 2's at $16@19, and 3's at $15@15½, as to brand, and the latter scarce. Of Pickled Herring the sales are limited at $8@12 ⅝ bbl, according to condition, and good fish are scarce. Dry Cod sell as wanted from store at 8@9c. ⅝ lb.

Pork Packing at South Bend, Ind.

The *Register* says: "The pork market at this place, except butchering for the retail trade, has closed. Daniel Vessey informs us that he packed only 2 000 hogs this season, against 4,000 last season, and that the hogs this season were 50 per cent. lighter, and the lard 10 per cent. lighter. The country has been pretty well stripped of stock hogs, and the prospects of a big business next season are not flattering.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to the demand for the leading articles. Dealers took hold sparingly. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather was mild. Both rivers are rising, with plenty of water for all purposes. The Allegheny was full of floating ice. The prospect for an early resumption of trade to the eil regions is very favorable. We expect that boats will take their departure before the close of the week. There is a large number of steamers at both landings. On the Monongahela business was very active, with heavy shipments of freight, particularly Pittsburgh manufactures. The arrivals since our last were the Golden Era, from Portsmouth, and Camelia, from St. Louis. The Golden Era had a big trip. She will return to Portsmouth on Wednesday. The Camelia had a full cargo. She has been absent since June, 1861. She will load for Nashville and will have dispatch. The Minneola was receiving for Cincinnati and will depart this day. The fine packet Glide No. 3 being unavoidably detained will leave for Cincinnati this day. The Leonidas did not leave last evening for St. Louis on account of the heavy ice. She will take her departure this afternoon. The Minerva left for Wheeling with a good freight and plenty of people. The Bayard did not leave; she lays over until Thursday. The Brownsville packets have resumed their trips. The Franklin started up on Monday morning. The W. F. Curtiss is loading for Nashville. The steamer St. Johns came in from Wheeling loaded with stock. She will load for St. Louis. The Kate Putnam is announced for St. Louis. The new steamer Hard Times, Capt. Burns, leaves to-day for Louisville. The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer G. McC. Porter. She leaves at noon. The steamers St. Cloud No. 2 and America have arrived with heavy cargoes. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was firm, with a good export demand. The stock in the market is not large; sales 150 bbls at $4 50@5 ⅝ bbl.

WHISKY—We have nothing new to note. The demand was principally for lots to meet the wants of the home trade; sales 20 bbls at $2 25@2 28 ⅝ gallon.

HOMINY—The receipts have increased; prices, however, have undergone no change; sales 10 bbls at $12 ⅝ bbl.

LIME—The demand is improving; sales 40 bbls at $2 40@2 50 ⅝ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market contains an ample supply. Buyers, however, have been shy for some time past. The unsettled state of the good market has prevented dealers from purchasing to any extent; hence, the business was confined to small transactions, sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. Sugars were held at the following prices: Cuba, 21@22c; Orleans, 23@25c; Refined, 27½@30c; Porto Rico, 23@24c. Coffee—The market was not active; sales Rio at 44@45c. Molasses—Small sales were made at $1 20@1 25 ⅝ gallon.

GRAIN—We have no large sales to record. The receipts of Wheat by the river, for the past twenty-four hours, were large. Messrs. Kennedy & Bro. received, per America, 2,346 sacks. The mills in this vicinity are receiving the principal portion of the receipts. Prices in the market were nominal at—Red, $2 05@2 10; white, $2 15@2 18. Corn was not so firm; sales 300 bush, on wharf, at $1 2⅝. 200 do, from store, at $1 3 ⅝@1 33. Barley was dull at $1 25@1 30 ⅝ bush; sales were reported at both figures. Oats—The market was dull; prices were nominal.

POTATOES—The market was not very active. We note sales of 150 bushels of Peach Blows at $1@1 10.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair inquiry; sales of 15 boxes of Factory, at 23@ 24c; 40 boxes at 20@22c as per quality.

FLOUR—The receipts are increasing by the river; prices, however, have undergone no change. The sales were only in a small way to meet the wants of the home trade. The river receipts are on the increase. Sales at 13 50@14 Extra Family, from Spring Wheat, $10 25; 100 bbls Country do, on the wharf, $10 40; 75 bbls Choice, $10 50.

HAY—The receipts were not large. Sales of 10 loads at the scales, at $35@38 ⅝ ton.

FEED—We quote sales of a ton Middling and Shorts, mixed, at $2 25 ⅝ cwt.

LARD—The market was dull. Sales of 5 tierces at 23½@24c.

BUTTER—The supply was in advance of the demand; prices have a downward tendency. In the absence of sales, we give the rates at 40@ 45c ⅝ lb.

EGGS—The supply being limited; former prices were well maintained. Sales of 4 bbls at 40@42c.

BACON—Was in steady request; prices, however, were unchanged. Among the sales were the following: 1,000 lbs Sides, at 20@20½c; 12,000 lbs Sides, ribbed, at 22½c; 1 000 lbs Clear, at 25c; 2,000 lbs sugar-cure Hams, at 24c.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady. Sales of 1,000 lbs, at 20c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, AND FROM JANUARY 1ST:

	Al. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, Feb. 20th	.....	715	715
Tuesday, Feb. 21st	.....	412	412
Wednesday, Feb. 22d	.....	306	306
Thursday, Feb. 23d	.....	155	155
Friday, Feb. 24th	.....	682	682
Saturday, Feb. 25th	.....	207	207
	.....	2,477	2,477
Since January 1st	4,707	15,968	20,675

BUSINESS—We have nothing to note in regard to trade generally, and until we have a clear river to Oil City, trade will necessarily be dull, there being no stocks of crude to operate with. The Allegheny river was running full of heavy ice all day. The weather continues mild. So far as prices are concerned we have no changes to notice. The supply in the market has been reduced down to a limited number of barrels. The latest we have from Oil City represents a firm market with a steady demand. Prices at the wells and at the mouth were unchanged. The amount of oil ready for shipment is large. The stock in this market needs replenishing. Refined oils—The demand was principally for export West. The rates were: Bonded, 61@63c; Free, 81@83c. Tar or Residuum was enquired for, and commands an advance. Naptha—Bonded, 23@25c; Free 43@45c. Crude Oil—The rates were 35@40c, without and with packages. These rates does not include occasional lots of heavy oil, such as Franklin and Smith Ferry, which sells above those prices. Among the sales we note the following:

CRUDE—We have no sales to record. The time, however, is near at hand, and all that is required being the resumption of river communication with the oil regions. Prices are nominal at 35@40c, without and with packages.

REFINED—The stock on hand is daily growing less, in consequence of which holders were more firm in their views. Bonded, 61@62c; Free, 81@82c. The sales in lots will reach about 500 bbls, principally for the Western market.

RESIDUUM—The market was firm with a good demand. The stock on hand is not large. We note sales of 50 bbls at $8 50. The article was prime.

New York Wool Market.

February 25.

We have no improvement to note in the market for this article, either as regards the inquiry or prices current. The demand has been very light since Tuesday, and transactions have consisted mostly of small lots, showing that the manufacturers are in no hurry to replenish their stocks. Foreign remains very quiet—the comparatively low price of the domestic fleece rendering it impossible to move imported wools to any considerable extent, except at ruinously low rates—in view of which, the market continues to be controlled almost wholly by the domestic product. It is stated that the duty on foreign wools amounts almost to a prohibition, yet an increase of the duty on low grades is said to be provided for in the revised tariff. The sales since our last comprise 121,000 lb domestic at 83c to $1 05@1 06, the latter an extreme rate; 25,000 lb tub washed, $1 15; and 20 000 lb California, on private terms. The stock of domestic is 2,000 bales, including 1,000 do Smyrna, part 16c, gold; 40,000 lb Black Turkey Wasned, 22c, gold; 100 bales Mestiza, 45c; 100 do, Buenos Ayres and 80 do, Turkey, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

We quote as closing rates:

PIG METAL.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b.	$ ton..... $62 50@65
Iron Mountain, No. 2, h. b.	60 @65

Receipts of Pig Iron during the past week ..... 230 tons
Receipts of Pig Iron since Jan. 1, 1864..16,381 tons
Receipts during the same period in 1863 ..... 15,976 tons

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison and Valle, quote: Cold blast (car wheel) ..... $ ton..... $ 5@80
Cold Malleable ..... 90@
Hot Blast No. 1 ..... 62@65
Hot Blast No. 2 ..... 60@65

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market active, at full prices. Sales comprised 59 hhds, including 4 green lugs, from $6 to $7 50; 10 factory do do from $8 to $9 40; 8 planters' do from $10 to $13; 9 common shipping leaf from $10 10 to $16 50; 14 medium do from $17 to $21 25; 3 good and fine do from $24 to $ 0 50; 4 common manufacturing leaf from $26 25 to $28 75; and 7 medium do from $30 to $35 25; also 2 boxes at $10 50@19 50 per 100 lbs. Bids on 14 hhds were rejected.

New York Ashes Market.

The sales are 50 bbls pot and pearl, the former at $10 25@11 00, closing steady, and the latter $11 50, closing dull. The stock yesterday at the inspection warehouse of Messrs. Lester, Palmer & Co., consisted of 240 bbls pot, and 184 do pearl—together, 424 bbls.

	1865.	1864.
Export from 1st to 21st Feb.—		
Pot	bbls. 137	220
Pearl	22	70

Furs and Peltries at St. Louis.

Demand lively and prices stiff. We quote mink from $3 to $5 each; otter from $6 to $10; beaver from $2 to $2 50 per ⅝; raccoon from 50 to 80c each; wild cat from 50 to 60c; grey fox from 50 to 75c; opossum from 10 to 12c; deer skins from 65 to 70c per ⅝; dry sheepskins from 25c to $2 each; green do at $1 50@3.

New York Copper Market.

New sheathing is steady at 65c and yellow metal at 54c cash. The demand for ingot continues very limited, and prices still tend downward, the declines since our last being from 1½ to 1c per ⅝; the sales embrace from 70,000 to 80,000 lbs Lake and Detroit at 44½@46c; 70,000 do Baltimore at 43@44½c and 50,000 do Bergen Point and 10,000 do Arizona pig, a new article on that market, on terms not made public.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The Stock Market opened with a general improvement. The firmness of Gold has produced more confidence in prices, and consequent, an increase of transactions. There is very little speculative movement except upon certain fancy Stocks. Governments are steady at about Saturday's quotations. Bank Stocks active at board, and generally firm. State Stocks and Railroad Bonds are quiet, but firm. The Gold Market opened with more firmness, which continued throughout the day, although there was no great excitement or activity. The Bears are disappointed that Gold remains at present figures in face of the recent military successes. Money continues abundant. Foreign Exchange dull. Petroleum stocks in good demand. Oceanic and Rynd Farm were favorites. Buchanan Farm sold at $1 80; Cherry Run at $1 03; Hendrick at 22; Knickerbocker at 73; Oceanic at 65; Rynd Farm at $4 75; Tack at $3 10; Webster at $1 70; Southard at $3 15; Rynd Farm at $6 25. United States remain as a sort of "high water mark," not very soon to be reached again. The yield of 1865 was estimated at 4,000,000 bales, much of it inferior, while that of 1864 is estimated at 45,000 bales, with a larger proportion of inferior quality than disfigure the crop of 1865. From 1859 to 1862 each year exhibited an increased crop over the preceding year, owing to the extension of area in cultivation. The ground devoted to hops in 1865 was largely in excess of that set apart for such use in 1862, equal, probably, to an increase of twenty-five per cent, and the experience of former years warranted the expectation of a crop bearing a like proportion to that of the preceding season. But several causes conspired to prevent this consummation. The open winter of 1862-3, the ravages of worms in the spring following, damaging it still in the early summer, the presence of rot during the growing period, and remarkable irruption, or eruption, of lice later in the season reduced the crop from 100,000 bales expected to less 65,000 bales harvested.

This rapid increase in the production of hops indicates the growing fondness of our people for malt liquors in preference to spirits, and is so far a cause of congratulation.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

There is a good demand for cloverseed, and less offering, and prices are better, with sales of 2,000 bushels, in lots, at $14 50@15 50 ⅝ bushel, mostly at $15@15 25; 900 bags reclaimed seed sold to go out of the market on terms kept private. Timothy is neglected and selling slowly at $5 50@6. Flaxseed has declined to $3 60@3 65 ⅝ bushel, with moderate sales.

FOR SALE—

Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Stock.
Blood Farm and Ohio do.
Eldorado do.
Federal do.
Horse Neck do.
Meadow do.
National Refining & Storing Co. do.
Oil Basin do.
Revenue do.
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run do.
feb27 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, February 14th, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 a. m., for the transaction of the usual business and the election of Managers.

By order of the Board.
R. C. ORR,
feb18-td Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—R. T. Kennedy & Bro, 1030 bush wheat; Potter, Aiken & S, 84 sks potatoes, 52 bbls do, 7 bbls apples; Pittsburgh Paper Co, 16 bxs paper; Woods & K, 148 bbls apples; Bingham & S, 19 sks corn; Jordon, Hall & Co, 102 bbls apples; J Marlow, 75 sks apples; Godfrey & D, 8 sacks rags; L H Voigt, 9 sks seed; Hahn & Riddle, 10 cases matches; J Painter, 7 do do; Little, B & Co, 25 do do; Shorman & L, 123 bags seed, 5 bbls do; 135 bbls potatoes; Fe zer & A, 200 bags oats, 45 bbls green apples, and 3 pkgs mdse; C Eberhart, 72 sacks flour; Pittsburgh Paper Co, 16 bxs paper; L W Brown, 20 bbls apples; J & W Fairley, 120 sacks middlings.

Imports per P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—T W Lewis, 200 bbls flour; J Daizell, 10 bbls lard oil; G Hussey & Co, 582 pigs spelter; Knox & McKee, 124 sks middlings; J Moorhead, 3 cars hay; Bissell & Co, 165 sks flour; Mc Millin & Co, 133 bags clover seed, 10 do flaxseed; Herron & Co, 230 sks corn, 3 cars hay; Patterson & Co, 4 cars hay; A Vollwerth, 2 bbls peaches.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell 2 cars iron; P S Co, 300 pkgs; J Bluerock, 36 pkgs produce.

The Hop Trade.

Twenty-five years ago the United States produced only 6 000 bales of hops, and ten years later—in 1849, the production had increased to 17,000 bales. The next decade shows a larger increase than in any other agricultural product, the growth of 1859 reaching 55,000 bales. These figures are official, derived from the United States census returns. The crop of 1862 has been estimated at 80,000 bales, a maximum which has not since been attained, and which, for reasons hereafter to be stated, may perhaps remain as a sort of "high water mark," not very soon to be reached again. The yield of 1863 was estimated at 40,000 bales, much of it inferior, while that of 1864 is estimated at 45,000 bales, with a larger proportion of inferior quality than disfigure the crop of 1863. From 1859 to 1862 each year exhibited an increased crop over the preceding year, owing to the extension of area in cultivation. The ground devoted to hops in 1865 was largely in excess of that set apart for such use in 1862, equal, probably, to an increase of twenty-five per cent, and the experience of former years warranted the expectation of a crop bearing a like proportion to that of the preceding season. But several causes conspired to prevent this consummation. The open winter of 1862-3, the ravages of worms in the spring following, damaging it still in the early summer, the presence of rot during the growing period, and remarkable irruption, or eruption, of lice later in the season reduced the crop from 100,000 bales expected to less 65,000 bales harvested.

This rapid increase in the production of hops indicates the growing fondness of our people for malt liquors in preference to spirits, and is so far a cause of congratulation.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Silver Cloud No. 2	Conway	St. Louis.
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
G. McC. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.
Franklin	Clarke	Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Franklin	Clarke	Brownsville.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were sixteen feet water in the channel, and rising. The Monongahela river is said to be open to Brownsville. Trade will be resumed to that port when the river becomes clear of ice.

COAL BOAT LOST.—The tow boat Tom Jones sunk one of her barges at Shoustown.

THE pretty steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is is one of the best boats of her class afloat.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer G. McC. Porter, Captain Taylor. She leaves at noon, and will take freight and passengers for Parkersburg.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The favorite steamer Leonidas, Captain Cox, being unavoidably detained, leaves to-day, positively, for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE fine packet Minneola, Capt. Dickenson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Apply early. Read the attentive friend Morris Dorsey in the office.

THE new steamer Hard times, Captain Perry Brown, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is A No. 1 of her class, and our old friend Hastell will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine packet Golden Era, Capt. Kerr, is announced for Portsmouth this day. This boat has the best of accommodations, and careful and attentive officers. Captain Bryan does the honors of the office.

CAPT. S. B. FRENCH has purchased the command of the steamer Onward. Captain French is an officer of large experience, and understands his business in all its details. We are pleased to see him take charge of so fine a boat. The Onward is announced for Nashville.

THE well known passenger steamer Glide No. 3, Captain W. B. Anderson, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Captain Anderson is a large favorite with passengers. The first Clerk is our old friend Mr. George N. Baker, who will see that passengers has the best of attention.

THE favorite passenger steamer Camelia, Capt. Jesse Dean, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. As an officer and a gentleman Capt. Dean stands at the head of the profession. Capt. J. L. Lytle, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

THE mammoth Packet Steamer Leonidas is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is in charge of Capt. M. A. Cox, an experienced business man, and one of the most obliging officers that comes to this port. Anything the captain does not understand about steamboating is not worth learning; he is a general favorite with passengers and shippers, and does honor to their friendship. Mr. Fisher, who presides in the office, is a worthy and attentive officer.

NEW STEAMER "BELLE".—Capt. T. W. Laughrey has just completed one of the handsomest boats that has been constructed this season. She was built expressly for a Pittsburgh and Oil City Packet, and has been fitted up in a manner unsurpassed. She has a light draft, and will run like a deer. This boat is destined to create a sensation on that river. She will leave for Franklin and Oil City as soon as the ice will permit. Capt. Laughrey has devoted his undivided attention to the building and fitting out the "Belle," and has certainly produced a boat that does credit to all parties. Our best wishes attends the Belle of the Allegheny.

THE PRESENT RUNOF COAL.—The present rise in our rivers has started out another coal fleet for the lower markets. The departures up to last evening were as follows, viz: eleven tow boats each, with three barges and coal boats containing nine hundred thousand bushels of coal for the ports noted below:

	FOR CINCINNATI.	
Tow boat.	*No. barges.*	*No. bush.*
Lake Erie No 3	10	95,000
Coal Hill	10	95,000
O H Ormsby	5	50,000
Storm No 2	7	70,000
Petrel No 2	6	70,000
Hornet	7	70,000
	45	440,000
	FOR LOUISVILLE.	
A J Baker	9	90,000
Dick Fulton	9	100,000
Tom Jones	7	100,000
	25	290,000
	NEW ORLEANS.	
Dolphin	7	70,000
	ST. LOUIS.	
Shark	6	100,000
	RECAPITULATION.	
Total number of bushels		900,000
Number of barges and coal boats		83
Number of tow boats		11

St. Louis—*The Democrat* says:

The river is falling rapidly. There is twelve feet of water in the channel out to Cairo.

To Quincy there is five and a half feet of water, and from Quincy to Keokuk four feet and rising.

The Illinois has risen rapidly, and just now it has something like nine feet from the mouth to Peoria. Navigation is good to and from ice, and navigation will soon be effected to Lasalle.

We learn that the Missouri is swelling from Omaha to the mouth, which comprises a journey of some eight hundred miles.

The Jo. Kelloug, Captain Hunter, is expected here on Sunday from Metropolis, Ohio river, with the hull of Capt. Perkins' new boat, the Magnolia.

As an instance of the liveliness of our western country, it may be stated that the Naples packet Nellie Rogers, on her last trip to this city, brought 1,000 bushels of Irish potatoes.

The City of Pekin, from Peoria, brought a heavy load, including a large number of plows, for Chicago and Milwaukee. Immense numbers of plows are made in Peoria.

The Maggie Hays is loading for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The Fisher towed from Alton Capt. Hick's new boat, the Chanticleer. It is in a forward state and will soon be completed, we should judge, in a week or two.

The submarine raised the Southwester in two hours' pumping. The raising, it is said, is to cost $10 000.

The crew of the Denver has gone to Quincy to take that steamer to St. Joseph, via St. Louis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM.
The Great Remedy for the Cure of
CONSUMPTION
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The results of its use is a proof of its great value. The extra-ordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony is found in a pamphlet which can be had of the agent where the medicine is for sale. Coughs and colds, however distressing are broken up in an incredibly short time. Don't despair because other remedies have failed but try this remedy, and you will not be disappointed. For sale by proprietors,
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati.
For sale by R. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co, Pittsburgh; R. E. Sellers & Co, Pittsburgh, and by the city and country druggists generally. feb28-1meod-4tw

THE VACA,
MATINEZ AND SAN PEDRO
SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Mines at Batopilas, Mexico, near Gulf of California.

NOMINAL CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
60,000 Shares, $50 per Share,
SUBSCRIPTION CAPITAL.....$600,000.
60,000 Shares, $10 per Share.

The books of subscription for a limited number of shares secured will be opened at the Banking House of Messrs.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,
No. 75 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1865.

This is a preference stock, and has been secured as a favor.

For particulars, examine financial column of the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette* of Februa y 28, 1865, and call and see maps, prospectus, specimens of native silver ore workings, &c., &c. feb28-3t

ELEGANT
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2d,
At 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, at
MASONIC HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
55 Fifth Street,

A Large Assortment of Superior Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets Silverware, &c., comprising in part one very fine Walnut Carved Bedstead, Walnut and Mahogany Sofas, Carved Mahogany Tete-a-Tete, Walnut and Mahogany Sofa-seat Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Walnut Marble-top centre Tables, Marble-top Dressing Bureau, Mahogany Side-Board, Marble-top wash-stand, Walnut French and Cottage Bedsteads, Mahogany Dining Table, Walnut Cane-seat Chairs and Rockers, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Fenders, Queensware, &c., &c.

Also, sixty yards superior Velvet Brussels Carpet, Parlor, Dining room, Chamber and Stair Carpets, new Ingrain, Wool, Cottage and Stair Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c.

Also, Silver plated Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives; Fine Fruit for Parlor Ornaments; Fancy Clocks, &c.

Special attention is called to this large sale, many articles in which cannot be enumerated—the Furniture and Carpets being in good condition.

feb28 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

River Correspondence.

STEAMER, GOLDEN ERA, February 27th, 1865.

Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

The steamer Golden Era left Portsmouth on Thurrday, the 23d inst., with 150 tons freight, to which we made additions at Ironton, Cattelsburgh, Ronyroy, Weavers Lodge, etc. We lay part of Saturday night at Lockwood, on account of the ice; discharged 50 tons of iron at Pomeroy, 45 tons of corn at Parkersburg, 30 tons iron, 100 barrels salt, and 315 apple barrels at Wheeling; 10 tons iron at Martinsville; 4½ tons rags at Steubenville; also salt and merchandise at Porter's and Rochester. The river is rising all the way up. The following is the manifest of Pittsburgh freight: Clarke & Co., 59 rolls leather, 3 packages household goods, 14 do wool; S & Laughlin, 1 steam engine; R C Loomis, 98 tons p. iron; Bierman & Bro, 23 pelts; R Hall & Co, 6 plows; Wm P Beck & Co, 3 bbls flax seed, 6 do beans; John Haworth, 187 oil barrels, 1 bbl scraps; D M Edgerton, 310 oil barrels.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Eea, Commander, Henry A. Dougeal, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, March 4th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

W. J. Howard